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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                V.
                                              19 Cr. 460 (KMW)(SN)
5
      TODD KOZEL,
6
                    Defendant.
                                              Plea (via telephone)
           -----x
 7
 8
                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              September 24, 2020
9
                                              10:30 a.m.
10
     Before:
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                            HON. SARAH NETBURN,
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                                              U.S. Magistrate Judge
13
                                APPEARANCES
14
     AUDREY STRAUSS
15
          Acting United States Attorney for
           the Southern District of New York
16
     BY: LOUIS A. PELLEGRINO III
          Assistant United States Attorney
17
      JEFFREY B. CROCKETT
          Attorney for Defendant
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(Case called)

THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. This is Judge Netburn.

MR. PELLEGRINO: Good morning, your Honor. Louis Pellegrino for the government.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. CROCKETT: Jeffrey Crockett, admitted  $pro\ hac$  vice, counsel for defendant.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning.

Before we begin, let me just make sure I understand our agenda.

Does the defendant need to be arraigned on the information?

MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes, your Honor. The defendant needs to be arraigned on the superseding information.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. CROCKETT: He'll be pleading guilty to it, contrary to what happens at most arraignments.

THE COURT: OK. If you'd like, what I typically do when we do this proceeding in this order is I will arraign the defendant. I will advise him that I understand that the primary purpose of the proceeding is to have him enter a plea of guilty but that during the arraignment portion, which is the first few minutes, he can enter a plea of not guilty, and then we can switch into the plea proceeding, at which point he will

indicate that he intends to change his plea and enter a plea of guilty to those charges.

Does that work with you, counsel?

MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes, your Honor.

MR. CROCKETT: If that's acceptable to the government, that's acceptable to us.

MR. PELLEGRINO: That's acceptable to the government.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. CROCKETT: In that case, your Honor, we have read the indictment and would waive reading in court, but I didn't mean to interrupt.

THE COURT: OK.

All right. Let's now begin.

Let me remind everybody that this is a public proceeding and that members of the public and the press are able to access the proceedings through the public call—in number. All participants are reminded that any recording or rebroadcasting of any portion of today's proceeding is strictly prohibited.

In light of the pandemic, we are conducting this proceeding by remote means; you're all appearing by telephone.

I understand that Judge Wood has signed what we've been calling the CARES Act order to authorize the plea proceeding to go forward remotely, finding that the interests of justice require it. Because of the pandemic, we are conducting most

proceedings remotely pursuant to the authority provided by Section 15002 of the CARES Act and the standing orders of our chief judge and, as I indicated, additionally, as a result of the order signed by Judge Wood, I believe, yesterday.

Let me confirm, Mr. Kozel, that you agree to proceed with this proceeding by remote means.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. And just to be clear, you have the right to appear in court and stand before a judge and the government lawyer, but in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and the serious risk of harm to the health and safety of all people involved, you can waive that right and consent to proceed by remote means. I just want to confirm that you've agreed to do that for both the arraignment, which will be the initial presentation of the charges, as well as the plea proceeding. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: I agree, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. PELLEGRINO: And your Honor, if I may? I just wanted to raise two points.

One is we had requested the proceedings -- well, the default for the proceedings would be that they would be by video. We made that request, and I don't think that's happened. And so under the CARES Act, we would just ask that the Court make the finding that video was not reasonably

available.

That was one. And then secondly, I believe Mr. Kozel also needed to consent in writing, and I believe that form was submitted to your deputy this morning. I wanted to make sure that that was addressed on the record as well.

THE COURT: Thank you.

First, I will make the finding that video was not reasonably available in light of the limited access we have to video proceedings. I find that it is not reasonably available and that the interests of justice require that we proceed at this time for Mr. Kozel's arraignment and guilty plea proceedings. I do make that finding.

If you have --

MR. CROCKETT: Your Honor, I just wanted to advise that -- just pointing out that the defendant's name is pronounced Kozel. Sorry. The accent is on the last syllable. Sorry.

THE COURT: OK. Thank you.

Let me remind everybody of a few things.

One, because we're proceeding by telephone, there is no body language to read, so people need to be particularly sensitive about speaking up when somebody else is speaking so we don't interrupt one another and so that the court reporter can accurately transcribe the proceedings.

Second, we need to have lawyers consistently introduce

themselves before they speak because the court reporter cannot tell who is speaking, and if you want to have an accurate transcript, you need to say your name every single time you speak. So please let's try and avoid interruptions, and when you do speak, please state your name clearly.

Mr. Kozel, I apologize for mispronouncing your name.

All right. I do have the form, the waiver of the right to be present at criminal proceedings. That has been signed by Mr. Kozel by his lawyer.

Mr. Kozel, I was just asking you, and I believe you were consenting to proceed with this arraignment and plea by telephonic means. Is that correct?

THE COURT:

OK.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. That's correct.

All right. As I indicated, what I want to do first is arraign you on the information. What that means, sir, is that I'm just going to describe the nature of the charges against you, make sure you understand what they are. This would be something that would ordinarily happen at the beginning of your proceeding, and I'm going to ask you how you plead to the charges.

It is typical when a defendant is being arraigned and then proceeding directly into a guilty plea to enter a plea of not guilty to these charges even though I understand that you are here today for the purposes of entering a guilty plea.

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1	When we switch to the plea proceeding, you can indicate that
2	you intend to change your plea and enter a plea of guilty to
3	that charge.
4	Do you understand what I'm saying, Mr. Kozel?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: OK. Do you need any time to speak with
7	your lawyer before we proceed?
8	THE DEFENDANT: If I may have a brief word?
9	THE COURT: Ms. Slusher, is there a way to move the
10	defendant and his lawyer into a private room?
11	THE DEPUTY CLERK: I'm going to have to open the
12	conference monitors.
13	MR. CROCKETT: If you may, he may want to just call me
14	on the cell and I'll leave the room and the rest of you can
15	just be on hold for two minutes, if that's acceptable.
16	THE COURT: Sure. Or you can hang up and then just
17	call back in.
18	MR. CROCKETT: All right.
19	THE COURT: We'll take a brief recess.
20	MR. CROCKETT: Thank you, your Honor.
21	(Recess)
22	MR. CROCKETT: Your Honor, I think we're all back on
23	the line now.
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THE COURT: Terrific.

Mr. Kozel, are you there?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I'm here.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kozel, we're going to first proceed with the arraignment, which, as I explained to you, is simply to make sure that you understand the nature of the charges against you. You have been charged in a five-count superseding information. Each count charges you with the willful failure to file tax returns, in violation of Title 26 of the United States Code, Section 7203.

Sir, you have the right to be charged by a grand jury. That right is found in the Constitution. A grand jury can issue an indictment instead of an information like this. A grand jury is a group of 23 ordinary citizens that are called to jury service to hear the government's evidence in criminal cases and to decide whether the evidence is sufficient to justify bringing you to trial.

In order to return an indictment, at least 12 of the grand jurors must vote for the indictment, finding that there was probable cause to believe that an offense was committed and that you committed it. You have the right to have these charges considered by a grand jury, which means that without your consent, these charges could not even be brought unless approved by the grand jury. But if you waive indictment by the grand jury, the case will proceed against you by information just as if you had been indicted.

Do you understand that, Mr. Kozel?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
2	THE COURT: OK. Previously, you were given a
3	waiver-of-indictment form that I believe your lawyer has signed
4	on your behalf. Did your lawyer discuss this with you?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: And do you understand that by signing this
7	form, you are giving up your right to be charged by the grand
8	jury and that you are agreeing instead to have the charges
9	filed by the United States Attorney?
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Have you discussed with your attorney the
12	advantages and disadvantages of waiving indictment?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Have any threats or promises been made
15	other than anything written in your plea agreement in this
16	case
17	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
18	THE COURT: to get you to waive indictment?
19	Sorry. Let me ask the question again.
20	Have any threats or promises been made to get you to
21	waive indictment?
22	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
23	THE COURT: OK. And I just want to confirm that you
24	wish to give up your right to be charged by the grand jury. Is
25	that correct?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Have you had a chance to discuss the 2 3 charges that I just described for you, the five counts set 4 forth in the superseding information? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And for purposes of this arraignment, how 6 7 do you plead to those charges? 8 MR. CROCKETT: Your Honor, the defendant would plead 9 not guilty to those charges. 10 THE COURT: OK. So for the arraignment we will go 11 ahead and enter a plea of not guilty. 12 MR. PELLEGRINO: Your Honor, if I may just make a note 13 for the record? 14 Because this is a misdemeanor, the government does not feel that it's necessary for him to have waived his right to an 15 indictment. We think under the criminal procedure rules, he is 16 17 not obligated -- he's not afforded the right of a jury or an 18 indictment in the case of a misdemeanor, but we have no 19 objection to the Court's allocution on those points that you 20 just made. 21 THE COURT: Thank you. I don't think I appreciated 22 that these were now misdemeanor charges. 23 Will the case stay with Judge Wood, or will it be

MR. PELLEGRINO: As far as we know, it's our

reassigned; do you know?

understanding, Judge Wood will continue to have the case, and she did ask us to call after this proceeding to establish a sentencing date.

THE COURT: Understood.

Mr. Pellegrino, I also have a consent to proceed before a United States magistrate judge on a felony plea allocution, but that is no longer necessary because this is not a felony plea allocution, is that correct?

MR. PELLEGRINO: Correct, your Honor. That's correct.

THE COURT: OK.

All right. Mr. Kozel, we're going to move forward now to the plea proceeding. As we were just discussing, you've been charged in a five-count misdemeanor information. Each count charges you with the willful failure to file tax returns, in violation of Title 26 of the United States Code, Section 7203. I understand that you now wish to change your plea and enter a plea of guilty as to these charges. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea, I'm going to ask you certain questions. It's very important that you answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your rights, to decide whether you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you're pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for some

K9oWkozP 1 other reason. 2 Do you understand what I'm saying? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. MR. CROCKETT: Your Honor, if I may? Is it necessary 4 to swear the witness at this point -- the defendant? 5 THE COURT: Sir, I've been doing this for a long time. 6 7 I would appreciate if you would not interrupt. 8 MR. CROCKETT: I apologize, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: I'm going to go forward with the 10 proceeding --11 MR. CROCKETT: I apologize. 12 THE COURT: -- and I will have the defendant sworn in. 13 Mr. Kozel, if you don't understand any of my questions 14 or if you need any time to consult with your attorney, please 15 say so, because it's important that you understand every question before you answer it. Will you do that? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: OK. I will now ask my deputy to swear the defendant. 19 20 (Defendant sworn) 21 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Would you please state your full

name for the record.

THE DEFENDANT: Todd Francis Kozel.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

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Do you understand that you're now under oath and if

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      you answer any of my questions falsely you can be prosecuted
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      for perjury?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Kozel, how old are you?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               I am 53.
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               THE COURT: And are you a United States citizen?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: The reason why I ask whether you are a
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      United States citizen is because if you are not a citizen, your
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      conviction could have consequences to your ability to remain in
11
      the United States. If you were found to be a noncitizen, you
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      could be removed from the United States, denied citizenship and
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      denied admission to the United States in the future, and you
      would be bound by your guilty plea regardless of those
14
      immigration consequences and regardless of any advice you
15
      received from your lawyer or anyone else regarding those
16
17
      immigration consequences.
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                Mr. Kozel, how far did you go in school?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Three years of university.
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               THE COURT: And what did you study?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Oh, general business.
22
               THE COURT:
                           OK.
                               That was here in the United States.
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes, ma'am.
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               THE COURT: Are you currently or have you recently
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been under the care of a doctor or a psychiatrist for any

1	reason?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Nothing unusual, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Could you just describe for me
4	generally when you say nothing unusual, do you mean just
5	regular healthcare maintenance?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Have you taken any mind-altering drugs,
8	medicine or pills or consumed any alcohol in the last 24 hours?
9	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Is your mind clear today?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Do you understand what's happening in
13	these proceedings?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Does the government have any objection to
16	the defendant's competence to enter a guilty plea at this time?
17	MR. PELLEGRINO: No, your Honor.
18	THE COURT: And does defense counsel have any
19	objection to the defendant's competence to enter a guilty plea
20	at this time?
21	MR. CROCKETT: None whatsoever, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Sir, have you received a copy of the
23	written version of the charges against you in this case known
24	as the information?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

1	THE COURT: And have you read it?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Do you understand what it says?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Do you want me to read it to you in open
6	court?
7	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. I don't think that's
8	necessary.
9	THE COURT: OK. You have the right to have it read in
10	open court if you wish, but you can also waive that right.
11	THE DEFENDANT: I choose to waive that right, your
12	Honor.
13	THE COURT: And as we've been discussing, you
14	understand that you're charged generally with five misdemeanor
15	counts for the willful failure of filing tax returns, in
16	violation of Title 26 of the United States Code, Section 7203.
17	Is that correct?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: And have you had a chance to talk with
20	your attorney about these charges and about how you wish to
21	plead?
22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Has he told you the consequences of
24	pleading guilty?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney's representation of you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Kozel, I'm now going to explain certain constitutional rights that you have. These are rights that you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen carefully to what I'm about to say, and if you don't understand something, please stop me and your attorney or I will explain the issue more fully. OK?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, you have the right to plead not guilty to the charges contained in this information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And if you pled not guilty, you would be entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by a jury on those charges. At that trial, you would be presumed innocent, and the government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. That means that you would not have to prove that you were innocent and you would not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people agreed unanimously that you were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. If you could not afford an attorney, one would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense and at no cost to you. If you retained defense counsel and ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you. When an attorney is appointed, the attorney is appointed to handle your case all the way through trial and not just for a guilty plea, so your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford to hire an attorney.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come into court and testify in your presence, where you could see and hear them, and your lawyer could cross-examine those witnesses. And if you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able to use the court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify in your defense even if they did not want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify in your own defense if you wanted to, but you would

also have the right not to testify, and if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt could be made from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And as I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even right now, even as you sit here today for the purposes of entering a guilty plea, you have the right to change your mind, persist in your not guilty plea and proceed to trial. But if you do plead guilty and I accept your plea, you will give up the trial and all the rights that go with it that I just described. If you plead guilty, there will be no trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose sentence. You and the government will have a chance to make arguments about what that sentence should be, but there would not be any further trial to determine whether you were guilty or not guilty of the charges to which you pled guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge and that that judge will be limited only by what the law requires? This means that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be

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bound by your quilty plea. 1 2 Do you understand that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you're 5 also giving up your right not to incriminate yourself, and I 6 will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy 7 myself that you are actually guilty. By pleading guilty, you are admitting to your factual as well as your legal quilt. 8 9 Do you understand that? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Sir, you said earlier that you've read the 12 information containing the charges against you; you understand 13 that you've been charged with the willful failure of filing tax 14 returns. 15 I'm now going to ask the assistant United States 16 attorney to state the elements of that charge. The elements 17 are the things that the government would have to prove beyond a 18 reasonable doubt if the case were to proceed to trial. 19 Mr. Pellegrino. 20 MR. PELLEGRINO: Thank you, your Honor. 21 The elements are three: 22 First, that the defendant was required to file an 23

income tax return for the calendar years in question, which in this case is 2011 through 2015;

Second, that the defendant failed to file an income

tax return for the calendar years in question; and

Third, that the defendant's failure to file an income tax return for the calendar years in question was knowing and willful, or in other words, that the defendant failed to file a return knowingly, voluntarily and intentionally as opposed to as a result of accident or negligence.

In addition, in this case, your Honor, when we do the allocution portion, we would want to allocute the defendant regarding venue and statute of limitations. Those are both items that are waived in the plea agreement, but we would demonstrate at trial, additionally, that venue is appropriate in the Southern District of New York by a preponderance of the evidence here.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Kozel, I'm now going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for these crimes. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean this is what you will receive, but you have to understand that by pleading guilty, you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishment up to the maximum that I'm about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: First, I'm going to tell you about the possible restrictions on your liberty.

In this case, the maximum term of imprisonment for each count individually is one year, which means that there is a total maximum term of imprisonment on Counts One through Five of five years.

In addition, each count carries a maximum term of supervised release of one year.

Supervised release means that if you are sentenced to prison and thereafter released from prison, you may be subject to supervision by the probation department. You should understand that if you are placed on supervised release and thereafter violate any of the terms or conditions of that release, you may have your term of supervised release revoked and the district judge that sentenced you may return you to prison without giving you any credit for the time that you spent on postrelease supervision.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Second, in addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment also includes certain financial penalties. In this case, the maximum allowable fine on each count is the greatest of \$100,000, or twice what was made by the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity.

In addition, there is a mandatory special assessment

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1	on each count of conviction for \$25, which means there's a
2	total mandatory assessment of \$125 for the five counts of
3	conviction.
4	In addition, the Court must order restitution, which
5	I'll describe in a moment to you.
6	Sir, has anyone threatened you or coerced you in any
7	way to get you to plead guilty?
8	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: And has anyone, other than the prosecution
10	by way of its plea agreement, promised you or offered you
11	anything to get you to plead guilty?
12	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
13	THE COURT: And as I just referenced, there is an
14	agreement between you and the government concerning this plea.
15	Is that correct?
16	THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Did you sign this agreement?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: And did you read the agreement before you
20	signed it?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Have you had an opportunity to discuss the
23	agreement with your lawyer?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.

THE COURT: OK. Do you understand its terms?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: OK. I want to go over some of the 3 important terms of this agreement. 4 First, I understand that you and the government have 5 agreed as to the appropriate calculation of your sentence under 6 the sentencing guidelines. Is that correct? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. I don't know if you have the plea 8 9 agreement in front of you. It's on page 3 of that plea 10 agreement. You and the government have agreed that the 11 appropriate quidelines range is between 57 to 71 months' 12 imprisonment but that there is a statutory maximum term of five 13 years' imprisonment, so the effective guidelines range is 57 to 14 60 months' imprisonment. Is that correct? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: In addition, you and the government have 16 17 agreed that the appropriate fine range in this case is 20,000 to \$200,000, is that correct? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Under this agreement, neither you nor the 21 government will seek a departure or adjustment pursuant to the 22 guidelines that's not otherwise set forth in this agreement. 23 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: However, the agreement provides that

either party may seek a sentence that is outside of the stipulated guidelines range based on the factors that are set forth in our sentencing statute, which you can find at Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3553(a).

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In addition, as Mr. Pellegrino referenced a moment ago, in this plea agreement, you are agreeing to waive any defense based on the venue, meaning that the charges are being brought in the Southern District of New York. Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You've also agreed to waive any defense to the charges based on what's called the statute of limitation, which is a period of time that limits when charges may be brought. Is that correct, that you've agreed to waive that defense as well?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In this agreement, you are agreeing to make restitution in the amount of additional taxes due and owing as a result of the filing of accurate income tax returns for the calendar years 2011 through 2019, or that you will enter a Form 870 waiver, is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: But you have agreed that in no case the

restitution amount will be less than \$9,500,000, is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And you've agreed to pay that restitution in an amount and according to a plan that will be established later by the court, is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: I believe the court and cooperation with the IRS, yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK.

In this agreement, you agree that at least two weeks before your sentencing date, you will file with the IRS and provide copies to the U.S. Attorney's Office accurate individual tax returns for calendar years 2011 through 2019, or that you will have entered into a Form 870 waiver restriction, is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In this agreement, you have limited in certain respects your ability to appeal from your conviction and sentence.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Specifically, you've agreed that you will not file a direct appeal or bring a collateral challenge, sometimes called a habeas motion, or seek a sentence modification so long as your sentence is within or below the

stipulated guidelines range of 57 to 60 months' imprisonment. 1 2 Do you understand that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And you've agreed not to appeal any 4 5 sentence that is less than or equal to the statutory maximum. 6 Do you understand that? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: You've also agreed that you will not 9 appeal any restitution amount that is less than or equal to 10 \$9,500,000. 11 Do you understand that? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: And you've agreed not to appeal any fine 14 amount that is less than or equal to \$200,000 or any special 15 assessment amount that is less than or equal to \$125. 16 Do you understand all of that? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: One of the most important things for you 19 to understand is that this plea agreement is not binding on the 20 sentencing judge and that the sentencing judge may reject these 21 calculations and impose a sentence that is more severe than the 2.2 one that is set forth in this agreement. 23 Do you understand that? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 25 The sentencing judge is required to make THE COURT:

her own, independent calculation under the sentencing guidelines and then impose a sentence based on what she believes is the appropriate sentence for you even if it is different from the one set forth in this agreement.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In determining that sentence, the court will consider, in addition to the guidelines and possible departures from those guidelines, all of the factors that are set forth in the sentencing statute which I referenced a moment ago and which you can find at Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3553(a).

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Those factors include the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; the need for the sentence imposed; the kinds of sentences that are available; the sentencing range provided under the guidelines; the need to avoid sentencing disparities; and the need to provide restitution to victims.

In addition, the court will consider the presentence report, which will be prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing.

Before you are sentenced, you and the government will

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have an opportunity to challenge the facts that are reported by
1
      the probation officer.
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 3
               Do you understand all of that?
 4
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
 5
               THE COURT: Sir, now that you have been advised of the
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      charges against you and the possible penalties that you face
 7
      and the rights that you're giving up, is it still your
      intention to plead guilty to Counts One through Five of the
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9
      superseding information?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, it is.
11
               THE COURT: With respect to Count One of the
12
      superseding information, how do you plead?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
14
               THE COURT: With respect to Count Two, how do you
15
     plead?
16
               THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
17
               THE COURT: With respect to Count Three, how do you
18
     plead?
19
               THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
20
               THE COURT: With respect to Count Four, how do you
21
     plead?
22
               THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.
23
               THE COURT: With respect to Count Five, how do you
24
     plead?
25
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Guilty.
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THE COURT: Mr. Kozel, can you tell me in your own words what you did to make you believe that you are guilty of the charges in this information.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I didn't file tax returns for five years, those being 2011 through 2015, which I knew was legally required. There are mitigating reasons for this, which my counsel and I will address later, but my failure was knowing and willful within the meaning of the law as you've described to me.

THE COURT: Mr. Pellegrino, any other questions you'd like to ask the defendant?

MR. PELLEGRINO: Just one other item, your Honor.

When I had referenced the elements earlier, the failure to file must be intentional, so might the Court ask whether he intentionally failed to file those returns?

THE COURT: I think he said that he knowingly failed to do so, but I can ask him other questions as well.

Mr. Kozel, did you intentionally fail to file your tax returns from 2011 to 2015?

THE DEFENDANT: I did. I know they're legally required, and I did not file those returns.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Pellegrino, is that a sufficient allocution?

MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any other questions you'd like me to ask

the defendant?

MR. PELLEGRINO: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And does the government want to proffer the information it would have if the case were to go to trial?

MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes, your Honor.

At trial, the government would show, beyond a

At trial, the government would show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that during each of the tax years from 2011 to 2015, the defendant earned substantial compensation by serving as CEO of a foreign petroleum company. We would show that compensation totaled approximately \$60 million or more, and the government would show that despite earning that income, the defendant did not file his personal income tax returns.

Our evidence would include, among other things, IRS records and witness testimony from IRS agents, showing that the defendant failed to file tax returns during each of those years in question; evidence concerning a minimum threshold amount of earnings that, if exceeded, requires the filing of tax returns; evidence that includes bank records, business records and records obtained from defendant's accountant; records from other court proceedings the defendant has been involved in; and annual reports filed by the oil company regarding the defendant's compensation during the years in question.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Kozel, on the basis of your responses to my questions, I find that you're competent to enter a guilty plea.

I'm satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to have the case considered by the grand jury and your right to go to trial; that you're aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed; that you're voluntarily pleading guilty and that you've admitted that you're guilty as charged in Counts One through Five of the information.

For these reasons I recommend that District Judge Wood accept your plea of guilty as to Counts One through Five of the information.

I'll direct the government to order a copy of the transcript and submit it to Judge Wood so that she can act on my recommendation.

Based on a prior statement, I understand that Judge Wood has not yet set a sentencing date. Is that correct?

MR. PELLEGRINO: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Do we need a control date? Or you said you're going to speak with her chambers today.

MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes. Her deputy asked that
Mr. Crockett and I contact chambers so we can mutually agree on
a time that works for everybody, so I think we can do it that
way.

THE COURT: OK.

I'll direct that the presentence report be prepared.

Can the government deliver the case summary for

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1 purposes of the presentence report to probation within 14 days? 2 MR. PELLEGRINO: Yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: OK. 4 Mr. Crockett, can you and your client be available in 5 the next 14 days to be interviewed by probation? 6 MR. CROCKETT: Yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Any objection to continuing the present bail? 8 9 MR. PELLEGRINO: No, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: OK. 11 Mr. Kozel, all of the conditions on which you've been 12 released up until now continue to apply and a violation of 13 those can have serious consequences, including revocation of 14 bail and prosecution for bail-jumping. 15 Do you understand that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: In addition, if you commit a crime while 18 you are released on bail, that may lead to more severe 19 punishment than you would get for committing the same crime at 20 any other time. And of course, if you commit a crime or 21 violate the plea agreement with the government in any way, you 22 may be subject to revocation by the government of your plea 23 agreement with all of the consequences that are described 24 therein.

Do you understand that?

K9oWkozP THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Anything further from the government? MR. PELLEGRINO: No. Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Anything further from the defense? MR. CROCKETT: No, your Honor. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, everybody. I hope everybody remains healthy and safe. We are adjourned. THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor. (Adjourned)